

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

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BOARD ACTS TO CURB OUTLAW STRIKES

Move to Equalize Wage Rates

Blanket Agreement
To be Asked of
Moulding Plants

CONDEMN WAGE COMPETITION

An important move in the direction of equalizing wages and working conditions in parts supply plants throughout the automobile industry was taken by the United Automobile Workers Tuesday, when a letter was sent to all moulding companies supplying parts to automobile manufacturers advising them that a uniform agreement covering rates of pay could be submitted to them and at companies failing to sign such an agreement would not be guaranteed continuity of production in the UAW throughout the coming automobile season.

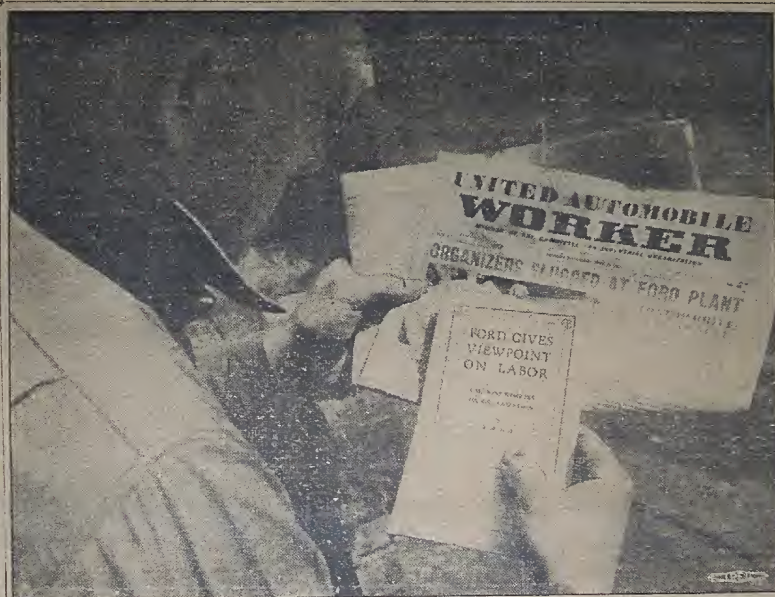
In addition the letter specified that members of the UAW in organized automobile plants would refuse to work on material coming from moulding plants which failed to come up to requirements. The letter was sent out by Richard T. Rankenstein, organizational director for Detroit. The letter follows:

June 15, 1937
To All Moulding Companies
Dear Sir:
It has been our observation that during the past few years wages within the moulding and allied parts industries have been much lower than the wages paid in the automobile plants for whom the products were made. These wages are far below what anyone could construe as just and living wages. We recognize that this condition, in many instances, was not the result of managements who desired to be fair.

Compete on Labor
Through conversations which we have had with various managements and through our observations we believe that the reason for these low wages is as follows: Before the new car is built, manufacturers submit plans to the various moulding and parts companies asking them to bid or state the prices for which they can make the mouldings. The fair manager, wishing to pay a living wage, includes the cost of his labor in his bid, but to his dismay finds that some other company has made a bid below what he is able to make and still pay a fair living wage. The fair manager then confronted with the problem of cutting wages or going out of business. He naturally has chosen the former. Until last year, that condition prevailed throughout the entire industry. During the last year, however, we have succeeded in organizing the vast majority of moulding companies and have established certain standards.

In so doing the few remaining unorganized shops have continued to chase, with the result that you, who are one of the organized workers, are facing unfair competition and loss of business. Although responsibility does not belong to us, we are nevertheless assuming it and offer the following solution:

Standardization
A moulding council has been organized consisting of elected delegates from all moulding companies. (Continued on page 7)



A Ford worker looks at Fordisms with an antidote in his left hand.

—Wide World Photo

Chicago Unionists Jam Stadium to Protest Boss-Police Tie

Strike Ended at Bay City

Workers Victorious Over Vigilantes; Union Strengthened

Bay City, Mich., June 18.—The one day strike at the plant of The Bay Manufacturing co., which by Wednesday afternoon had 1,000 pickets on the line, was settled at 5:30 a. m. Thursday morning after a 10½ hour conference. President Homer Martin, J. C. Hanna, UAW organizer, and a shop committee of five members negotiated with the management.

The Bay Manufacturing company is a subsidiary of the Electric Auto Lite company of Toledo and employs about 900 workers. It makes small automobile parts, mostly for the Chrysler Corp. Major cause for the walkout was a dispute with the management over its company union, the Bay Federation.

When the walkout was called, UAW workers from other plants, some of them already on strike, joined the picket line, and other volunteers swelled the ranks, threatening to tie up all manufacturing in the Bay City area.

City officials, alarmed at the spread of the strike, called for volunteers and formed a vigilante crew of 53 armed with baseball bats and billies. This group was composed of so-called "citizens" and was made up of those usually to be found in the service of the company and the chamber of commerce.

With the help of all the police force and the vigilantes some few

workers of Wednesday's day shift went through the picket lines. The night shift, however, did go to work.

Seven men and 11 women were arrested today charged with violating certain regulations which determine how close pickets may approach a building. The strikers were picketing the Even-Knit hosiery mill.

The Chevrolet parts plant here now has 2,300 members in Local 362. Progress has been made in the forming of a CIO central body. Eighty-six delegates were present at the last meeting and a good slate of officers elected.

FORD ORGANIZATION MOVES FORWARD

Company Unions Come, Go But Workers See Thru Publicity Hukum

While 200 Ford employees a day are joining the UAW in Detroit in the Ford organizational campaign, the Ford Motor company has been thinking up new and devious ways of opposing the efforts of the union.

The newest fangled contraption is The Workers Council for Social Justice which announced its formation in a full page advertisement in the newspapers for Sunday, June 13 (See cartoon on the editorial page). This obviously Ford-inspired union has made every effort to show its independence.

Confuse Workers
A few days after the advertisement appeared, Harry Bennett announced that the three organizers from the Ford plant were fired and that the Ford Motor com-

(Continued on page 61)

Masses Defy Republic Steel; Van Bittner Lashes Thuggery

UAW IN PARADE

Chicago. — 25,000 unionists jammed Chicago Stadium Thursday night, staging a thrilling demonstration of their determination to win the war against Republic Steel and its hirelings as SWOC leader Van Bittner and Thomas Kennedy, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania and United Mine Workers leader, dramatically hurled defiance at the "beasts" and "thugs" of the Chicago police.

The following locals of United Automobile Workers paraded to the stadium under their banners: General Motors, Local 405; National Malleable, 453; Revere Brass, 477; Auto Salesmen, 299; Garage Workers, 420; Stewart Die, 208; Arrow Mill, 286. Five locals of the United Rubber Workers also paraded.

Bittner greeted the widows of steel workers murdered on bloody Memorial Day and steel workers "who carry on in the spirit of the heroic workers murdered." He explained John L. Lewis' cancellation of his speaking engagement due to his strenuous efforts to secure Federal intervention to restore civil liberties in steel regions.

Addressing himself to the reformers of Republic Steel and the Chicago police, who he declared were in the audience, he said: "Go back and tell the steel corporations that there are enough CIO men to wipe out all the corporate thugs in America."

Must Sign
Tom Gaudier was informed that the Steel Workers with most interest in the UAW.

Offenders to Be Checked

Provocative Acts of Corporations Denounced

The General Executive Board of the International union adopted a resolution last night calling for disciplinary action against members and officers responsible for unauthorized strikes.

Designed to eliminate irregular activities, the measure was passed as the board met in special session in Detroit to discuss current problems of the young but huge and powerful organization.

The board instructed President Homer Martin to advise all local unions that the International union would not support or tolerate any strike or stoppage of work unless the procedure for the calling of a strike conforms with the UAW constitution.

The constitution provides that in case of emergency the general president may call a strike, but that in other cases the calling of a strike shall require a two-thirds majority vote by secret ballot of members of the local union involved.

Fine or Suspension
Members and officers found responsible for any unauthorized strike may be punished by fine or suspension or both, according to the decision.

The resolution also stated that if there was "any local union failing to take the necessary disciplinary action, the International union may discipline the individual members or local union officers to the extent of expulsion of such officers or members and the reorganization of local union charters."

International representatives will be required to make a full report on any strike or stoppage of work to the general president.

"Any international representative or organizers," the resolution concludes, "who without consultation or receiving authorization cause or allow any local union to become involved in any stoppage of work shall be removed from the payroll and shall not be reinstated unless his case is appealed to the General Executive Board and the board rules in his favor."

Corporations Blamed
Martin at the same time issued a statement in which he said that General Motors and other corporations "cannot escape the responsibility for many of the disturbances which have affected agreements with the UAW."

"It is quite evident to me," Martin said, "that there has been a concerted action of several corporations of this state and throughout the country to discredit both organized labor and the state and national governments through a provocative campaign on the part of the corporations and supporters of the management."

"The same situation last week was traced to the discovery of the real action of a secret committee who secretly formed and organized the management and had with General Motors and the workers they took the action which is now being taken against them."

Responsibility Denied
"We will never take responsibility for the management's actions," Martin said, "but we will take responsibility for the workers' actions."

Labor Ticket for City Election

REORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT CALLED FOR IN DRAFT DEMANDS

At a meeting this week of a joint legislative committee of the United Automobile Workers of America and the Detroit and Wayne County Federations of Labor, a labor slate for the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Detroit was endorsed.

In addition to selecting the slate a number of planks were ratified, to be contained in the platform of the labor candidates. Several of the more important planks were: Legislation for fixing residential rentals on a basis of one per cent per month of the assessed valuation of the building; reorganization of the police department on the basis that the police are hired for the protection of the people and not for striking, evictions, and intimidation; a more extensive educational program and the elimination of overcrowded conditions in public school classrooms; a fair representation committee.

The slate of candidates for officers is as follows: For mayor, Patrick H. O'Brien, former attorney-general of Michigan; for

Common Council, Richard T. Frankenstein, organizational director of the United Automobile Workers of America for the city of Detroit and member of the International executive board; Walter Reuther, president of Local 174 of the UAW and member of the executive board; R. J. Thomas, president of the Chrysler Local of the UAW; Tracy N. Doll, president of the Hudson local; Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Ed Thall, chairman of the Building Trades council, AFL, Detroit.

Four sub-committees have been appointed: one on platform, one on ways and means, one on candidates, and one on the publicity. Three more candidates are to be selected for the Common Council.

With over 200,000 organized automobile workers in the city of Detroit and thousands of other union workers, it is expected that the labor candidates should poll a considerable ballot at the coming elections. Plans are also under way to have a joint Labor Day Parade which will be the first parade since 1917 in the city of Detroit.

Mass Meeting Results in New Picket Line

CIO Protest at Monroe Brings Out 50,000 Despite Weather

Picketing is now established before the Newton Steel company in Monroeville, Pa., as the aftermath of the emergency mass meeting held near that city Sunday afternoon, June 13.

Thirty-five thousand auto and steel workers from three states jammed the State park three miles from Monroeville. Fifteen thousand more workers were unable to get their cars into the bottle-necked park which had only one road as an entrance. It is difficult to imagine a worse place to hold such a meeting. The spot was selected by Mayor Knaggs of Monroeville and Governor Murphy urged the UAW to use it in order to avoid any likelihood of violence. The meeting was protected by union members. Not a policeman or state trooper was in sight in the park.

Bad Weather

There would have been a much larger crowd if it had not started raining early in the morning and continued throughout a good part of the day. Despite this, the huge crowd was a happy one and sang and joked between speeches. When the time arrived for the main speakers to appear, the rain stopped and a blistering sun appeared to enliven the meeting.

By shouts of acclamation the unionists from Lansing, Toledo, Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Connersville, New Castle, Indianapolis, and many other towns and cities adopted a resolution denouncing Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs, Sheriff Joseph C. Bailley and the Monroeville city council as tools of the Republic Steel corporation and demanding their removal from office.

Nag Knaggs

Van A. Bittner, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Homer Martin and Judge Patrick H. O'Brien were the leading speakers. Charles Kiser, sub-district director of the SWOC in Detroit, chaired the meeting.

Kiser, opening the meeting, declared "We're here and we're here to stay. Some of you are interested in horse racing. Well, there's an old Knaggs in Monroeville who has entered the race on the side of the steel bosses and we're not taking any chances on him putting his nose over the finish line."

Andy Rabak, picket captain who

was in charge of the line when the vigilantes broke it up with tear gas and nauseating gas, described the attack and told how all efforts to prevent the clash through telephone talks with Governor Murphy had failed.

'Hoodlum Law'

Van A. Bittner made a slashing attack on the Republic Steel corporation of which the Newton Steel company in Monroeville is an affiliate. He said, "The Republic Steel corporation violates the law of the land and the moral rights of the workers when it refuses to sign a wage agreement with the CIO. Notwithstanding the law, we find Republic Steel with its thugs and hoodlums taking the law into its own hands and saying that Republic Steel is the law."

"But others have said that they would never sign agreements with organized labor. There was Mr. Sloan and there was Mr. Chrysler. Mr. Girdler also is going to find that if he wants to continue manufacturing steel, he will have to do it with union labor."

Thunderous applause arose when Van Bittner pledged that, "There will be a picket line in Monroeville before two more days fly around. We're going to bring the CIO to Monroeville and we're going to keep it there." Van Bittner's promise has already been fulfilled in part.

Compared to Ford

Homer Martin, arriving late because of an unavoidable delay in Anderson, Ind., and the congested roads, received a few minutes' ovation as he stood to speak. Roundly denouncing the Republic Steel corporation and the Monroeville officials, he declared the UAW would stand ready to ask its members to refuse to work in plants using sheet steel and tubes produced by Republic Steel when the SWOC and CIO made this request. Martin also compared Newton Steel and Republic Steel to the Ford Motor company in its labor policy and predicted both would soon be brought to their knees.

Knaggs Foiled

Subsequent developments this week in Monroeville proved the value of this protest. Picketing is now allowed by the mayor and the vigilante band has been demobilized. However, the reactionary press has tried to make Mayor Knaggs into a great statesman. He was invited to speak to the legislature in Lansing on Thursday, June 18 on how "law and

McGrady Denounces Mounting Armaments

Predicts Workers Will Not Long Stand for Menace to Life, Standards

GENEVA.—The world's working men and women will not forever be content to stand by while civilized living is being sacrificed on the altar of armaments, nor longer be willing to forge a means of their own destruction.

This prediction was made by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, who is representing the United States Government at the present session of the International Labor Organization here.

Not only did this statement express American Labor's sentiments accurately, but it was in substance the comments made by Arthur Hayday who spoke for the British workers and Leon Jouhaux for the French.

Lowering Standard

McGrady, who rose from the workers' ranks and who is heartily acclaimed in their circles for his complete devotion to the cause of labor, declared that heavy expenditures for armaments are forcing down the workers' standard of living. Workers of the world will revolt some day against these expenditures, he said.

The world spent more than six billion dollars for armaments in 1936, and that amount has been increased since, McGrady asserted, adding, "No nation can afford the luxury of the present scale of armaments and all are being forced to meet this expenditure by increased taxation and heavy borrowing."

Won't Stand for It

In reiterating McGrady's view that increased taxes and borrowing prevent raising or maintaining the standard of living, Jouhaux said that "a revolution in thought is occurring and people will not in the near future allow themselves to be shackled to a system which means slavery, sweating and low wages."

At this session, the ILO is considering a draft convention for a 40-hour week in the textile industry. The American workers' delegation consists of Robert J. Watt, secretary, Massachusetts Federation of Labor; and his advisers, Marion Hedges, Francis J. Gorman, Miss Lillian Herstein and Frank X. Martel.

MARITIME UNIONS SWINGING TO CIO

Bridges, Lewis Talk Over Affiliation; Brophy at Convention

Washington (UNS)—Increased momentum was given to the swing of the country's maritime workers toward the Committee for Industrial Organization by conferences accompanying the recent visit of Harry Bridges, west coast longshoremen's leader, to the east.

After conferring with John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, Bridges announced that the subject of discussion had been "the complete organization and affiliation of the maritime transport workers nationally with the CIO."

CANADA, TOO

HAMILTON, Ont. — Representatives of CIO steel and garment workers unions this week protested the rejection of 19 delegates to the local District Trades and Labor council because of their affiliation.

order" was preserved in Monroeville through legalizing vigilantism.

Quick action by Homer Martin and Richard Frankenstein, asking for a CIO speaker at the same time, caused a change of plans. Mayor Knaggs, during his visit to Lansing, had to be satisfied with a brief introduction to the Michigan legislature.

Baltimore UAW Notes Progress 'Loyal Committee' Route

Rapid Growth Reaches 2,000 As Result of Workers' Courage, Clearness

By Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—The story of organization of the Chevrolet-Fisher Body plant here is one that should be of interest to automobile workers everywhere.

During the recent General Motors strike one recalls that it was here that the so-called "loyal committee" threatened to march on the White House in Washington, less than 50 miles from Baltimore and stage a sitdown strike in protest at the strike then in effect in General Motors plants. We also recall that it was from this same plant that eight of our loyal union members were evicted by mob force and in some instances at the point of a gun.

La Follette Testimony

Probably the most interesting event was the hearing held by the La Follette committee in Washington where the testimony proved beyond any shadow of doubt the co-operation and the alliance that existed between the management of the Baltimore plant and the so-called leaders of the "loyal committee."

Today the story is different; in fact, it is the reverse of what it was a few short weeks ago. Today Local 239 has a dues paying membership of just under 2,000 with new members being taken in daily, the potential membership being 2,400.

Straight Thinking

The rapid growth of this organization can be attributed largely to the efforts of those straight-thinking employees of the Baltimore plant who refused to be coerced or intimidated by the conduct of the management and the few agitators who were the tools of the management.

It should be stated here that during the La Follette committee hearings General Motors corporation suddenly found it necessary to transfer its plant managers, and new managers are today convinced that their employees in the great majority not only are members of Local 239 but expect them to recognize their committees and deal with them in the true spirit of collective bargaining. It is the writer's opinion that it is a matter of time before every employee in this plant will be a member of Local 239 and will be enjoying the full benefits of complete organization.

Here's One Detroit Newspaper With An Honest Tongue

Grand River Westward Says What It Sees: Thinks Ford Outsourced

The following comment appeared in the Grand River Westward. We know very little about the Grand River Westward, but this is honest observation and we are glad to present it here as an antidote to some of the stuff that has appeared in the rest of the Detroit press.

"Now that the echoes of the recent Ford riot have reached the stage of open airing, we can expect, surprisingly enough, little in the way of fireworks. This despite the latent dynamite in the situation waiting to be set off. The prosecutor responsible for the issuance of warrants for Bennett and Ford has played his political cards to the fullest, desirable point. After snapping his fingers in the faces of the mighty, he will rest on his laurels. Any real action will have to be taken by the Federal government. This is also an improbability.

Ford Outsourced

"However, it is interesting to note that in the first show of strength—discounting the physical—the UAW completely outsourced the Fords. Competing for public sympathy the manufactured riot acted with detriment to the purpose of Ford.

Stoppers

Because of the hang-over of the committee, the plant shop of the page of work. The management of the plant and it was one week while negotiations were carried on.

During the hearing the strikers stated before the committee that their strong while their conference with the unquestionably had negotiations.

Cleared up

At this writing the returned to work and believed that from the better understanding the management and the committee will exist.

The members of Local 239, all of the General Motors employees to know that it is just as proportion any local in the corporation shall at all times stand together to shoulder with their conditions and fair treatment all General Motors employees.

PREMIER HEBBURN BIC HELP TO C

Kingston, Ont., June 18.—W. Bruce of Toronto, International vice-president of the W. and Steamfitters association, declared here today, "Premier Hebburn is organizing the CIO province better than they do it themselves, by the condemning it."

He charged Premier Hebburn and Conservative leadership with trying to labor with the organization it was to be named as other things with labor Premier Dupont, Quebec, Col. George Drouin, and "ecclesiastical" of Quebec. He said, "We will have what the unions we want and to their ideas. We have not will carry rights so long as within the law."

"Industrial peace must be slogan, but you cannot by race, religion, class or attain success in our motion."

The tell-tale photos, circulated, showed the of the Ford workers' strike could be with no one but organizers. This despite Ford statement that they were regular workers. The police there is little doubt true nature of the camera, so it has been lies.

"Besides this alienation sympathy, the Ford strikers, in other respects. It intentionally that the were making progress of members. And finally that of blind acceptance of was past."

What Next? "It is interesting to next stratagems of Ford net. We strongly support their opposition to union be of a more subtle nature next time."

"In the exchange of between the union and Ford newspapers management in for a verbal shell game. The attitude of papers, especially the sheet, following this could hardly bring When the official Ford Motor Company blaming the loss of part in the affair. (Continued on page 3)

Rent Movement Develops Fast

Organizing Committee Gets Substantial Response; Conference Soon

"The movement for lower rents is developing rapidly. There is no doubt whatsoever that the people of Detroit are dissatisfied with the present housing and rent situation and want action."

That was the statement today of Mort Furry, chairman of the newly formed Committee for the Renters' and Consumers' League, as he surveyed the initial efforts of the committee which is out to do something about the increasingly exorbitant rents in the city. The movement has received the support of the United Automobile Workers.

5,000 Apply

Five thousand applications to the RCL have already come into the office, which is at 700 Hoffman building, the chairman said. The first conference of the organization will be held Saturday, June 26, at 2 p. m. at 51 Sprout street. Three delegates from each JAW local are invited to take part, while individuals may sit in as observers.

For Housing Bill

The committee advocates united action to bring pressure to bear upon Congress for passage of the Wagner-Steagall bill calling for low-cost housing construction. Action against the activities of real estate speculators is also planned.

A program dealing with the rent and housing situation can be heard over WJBK every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

JAW PROGRESSES IN TWIN CITIES

Benton Harbor, St. Joseph in Organization Drive; Form Three Locals

The UAW is making considerable progress in the Michigan Twin Cities area, according to reports received from Organizer L. Richardson. In spite of a local company union and a company union inspired paper, agreements are being negotiated with two companies and three first-rate locals have been started.

The Saranac Machine company and the Viloco Machine company are both in Local 389, the Benton Harbor Malleable Industries in local 400 and the Auto Specialties in local 423. The latter two plants agree auto parts plants.

or of the moulders and machinists movements have organized in these plants in the past, but always sold men out so that they are now a shy of the union. Nevertheless, men are signing up each week. Plans are going forward for the setting up of a CIO District council. President Martin has been asked to address a mass meeting for the purpose of stimulating the organization drive.

Executive Board

(Continued from page 1)

It is necessary to prevent unauthorized action by members, committees, and officials of local unions, or of representatives of the international union. We are prepared to penalize the guilty parties according to the constitution of the international union and call upon the management to likewise penalize these people within their own ranks who go out of their way to provoke controversy and who are guilty of injustices to the workers."

Martin stated that disciplinary action against members and officers would be retroactive if it were found that they were responsible for unauthorized strikes of the past.

FOLDING UP

On failing to make progress in its recently announced Ford campaign, the Society of Tool and Die men, an independent union, pressed its office this week near the latter Rouge plant.



Police and vigilantes on the left and Union men on the right as non-strikers leave the plant of the Bay Manufacturing Co.

Muskegon UAW Signs Contract With Borg-Warner Unit

MUSKEGON, Mich.—An agreement between the United Automobile Workers and Norg Corporation, a Borg-Warner unit, was in effect this week, guaranteeing union recognition, a shop steward system and pay increases for 2,900 employees.

With the signing of a 10-point contract and the establishment of a working understanding between organized labor and Borg-Warner, industrial expansion here was assured. Following employee acceptance of the pact, the management announced it will start moving its Detroit Vapor Stove company unit to Muskegon Heights within a month.

Wage Increases

The agreement, one of the most comprehensive reached in Greater Muskegon since the CIO campaign for industrial organization got underway here last year, provides for pay raises of five cents an hour for non-productive employees and five per cent for production workers. The stewards will adjust grievances between employees and departmental foremen and a shop committee of not more than five members will conduct negotiations with the management.

Continuing in effect until June

10, 1938, the agreement contains provisions for revisions being made before the date of expiration "should code regulations so require."

Double on Holidays

Staggering of employees is permitted under the agreement during peak production. Sunday work shall be voluntary and paid at the rate of time and half. This rate applies for all employment of more than 48 hours. Double time will be paid for work on legal holidays.

Provision is made for fair distribution of work during slack periods with layoffs to be made strictly in accordance with seniority. Bonuses and piece work are to be continued under the present system. The company agrees to pay a minimum bonus of 25 per cent. After workers become proficient they automatically will receive full bonus rates.

More Employment

Decision to move the corporation's stove unit here will increase the number on the payroll to almost 4,000.

During the ratification meeting, Arnold B. Coxhill, president of the Port Cities CIO council, spoke of the agreement as the "foundation of industrial democracy in Greater Muskegon. Michael Taylor, district organizer of the UAW, was spokesman for the union during the negotiations.

GM Demand Forwarded Committee Prepares for Negotiations

The Permanent General Motors Negotiating committee which has been in session here in Detroit since the General Motors conference June 5 and 6 sent a letter to General Motors corporation today, formally announcing the new demands which will be negotiated between the corporation and the UAW in the near future. At present the demands are not being made public.

In the absence of President Homer Martin, chairman of the committee, Stuart Strachan, representative from Cadillac Motors, presided, with Elmer Dowell of Kansas City as secretary. The committee is making a thorough study of wage conditions throughout all of the General Motors plants.

In conjunction with the research department of the International union, the committee is preparing itself with the necessary information on economic conditions and other information necessary for conducting negotiations in an effective manner.

State Probes Anderson Riot

Governor Begins Inquiry of Company Union Provocation

Anderson, Ind., June 19.—An investigation has been started by the governor of the State of Indiana into the riot which occurred in Anderson last week, in which several company union members were hit by flying buckshot fired from a shotgun. The riot started when two UAW members who were carrying sound equipment from the hall were set upon by 150 members of the Deico-Remy Employees association who make up the so-called "loyal" employees.

Threat of violence had been made by the company union on a number of occasions, even as much as two weeks before the incident occurred. However, the UAW members were so unprepared that the attack came as a complete surprise.

Since the rioting a large number of members of the company union have resigned and gone over to the UAW, saying that they didn't wish to be in an organization that carries on such rotten activity. Two of the company men are being held for questioning. One of the UAW members has been questioned but was released pending the investigation.

It is believed that the company union people will realize that it is not worth spending six months in jail simply for the honor of starting a battle for the purpose of framing up a union man.

UAW Bargains with 49 Scrap Iron Firms

Negotiations are in progress with 49 employers in the scrap iron industry in Detroit. Conditions prevailing before the union entered the picture were revolting and inhuman. The companies were paying anywhere from 10 cents to 60 cents an hour. Since the yards have become organized, they are now paying from 50 cents to 90 cents an hour.

Previously the companies engaged in a practice of building shacks located on the scrap yard and forcing the workers to live in them under unsanitary and filthy conditions. It is expected that all of the employers will have signed of the agreement by Thursday of next week. Altogether there are more than 2,300 employees involved. The negotiations are being led by Chester Zdrojowsky, who is president of Local 330 and international representative.

Cleveland Members Doubled As Key Shops Sign Agreement

CLEVELAND.—"Organization work is recording giant strides in this area," it was announced recently by Bert Cochran, international organizer. "Within the last few months membership of the United Automobile Workers in this area has practically doubled, and the majority of the key shops have signed agreements with our organization."

Brilliant victories were won in strikes called at the Weatherhead company and the Globe Machine and Stamping company, according to Cochran. The Weatherhead company, which employs 1,000 men and women, signed an agreement with the union after a two-weeks' sitdown. At the Globe plant, one of the most satisfactory agreements in this territory was reached, settling a 10-day strike just in time to avert shutdown of the Hudson Essex plant in Detroit.

See Settlement

Rapid settlement of strikes at the Hodell Chain company, the Commercial Forging, and the

Bartlett & Snow company was anticipated this week.

A strike at the Allyn Ryan company, where workers a short time ago had applied for a UAW charter, was ended recently by the signing of a contract which granted sole bargaining, seniority rights and a substantial wage increase to all employees.

CIO Central Body

At a regular meeting of the United Labor Congress it was unanimously agreed to apply to the CIO for a charter to become the city central body for the CIO affiliates. The Congress also endorsed the calling of a Peoples conference to rally support for the steel strikers in the vicinity.

A picnic sponsored by the Cleveland District Auto council will be held Sunday, June 20, at Chippewa Lake park. President Homer Martin, Senator Robert La Follette and Vice-president Wyndham Mortimer will be principal speakers. An attendance of 15,000 is expected.

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INFLATION AND WATERED STOCK

Employers are fond of declaring that increased wages bring inflation. We would like to point out something which industrialists are doing which certainly makes any arguments about high wage inflation look ridiculous. We refer to a continual watering of stock by large corporations. When a corporation is founded, usually it issues some stock in order to finance the company and a certain dividend is paid as a profit on this investment. With rising profits dividends go higher until the return on the original stock investment becomes so excessive that even the stockholders are ashamed to extract such a high rate of dividends. However, they have a very simple method of getting around this personal embarrassment by getting the printing presses going and issuing some new stock which they then exchange for the original shares, say on the basis of ten shares of new stock (B) for one share of old stock (A).

Dividends continue to rise and again the percentage of profit becomes high, so more shares of stock are issued and ten shares of stock (C) are issued for one share of stock (B). In some companies, such as General Motors, this seems to be an unending process. By this means they can extract what appears on the surface to be only an ordinary rate of dividends on stock when in actuality if the dividends were figured on the basis of returns on the original stock they would be almost unbelievably high.

In the case of General Motors, between the years of 1917 and 1936, this process of trading old stock for new was repeated ten times and in 1936 dividends were paid on one part stock and 126 parts of water. Squeezing the water out of the General Motors stock reveals that if their 1936 dividends were paid on the original shares of stock, stockholders would have received over \$600 per share on stock issued at a par value of \$100 per share.

The effect of this watering of stock as far as the worker is concerned is to increase the burden on his back because obviously stockholders insist on getting just as high dividends on watered stock as they would on the original stock. The notion is developed that dividends are a sort of fixed cost and that the stockholders must be satisfied regardless of the wage earners. If stockholders cannot get just as big dividends on watered stock as they would on the original stock, they raise the howl that they are losing money and that the company cannot afford to pay higher wages.

It is our feeling that labor has a right to demand higher wages even if it means squeezing a little water out of the stock of the corporation. Labor cannot permit wild inflation of stock values to continue without raising its voice in protest.

A MESS OF POTTAGE

Governor Murphy's Industrial Relations bill No. 571 can only be characterized as an anti-labor bill. This statement is made with full recognition of the fact that it would be a definite step forward to enact as a separate and distinct measure in itself that portion of the bill covering the limiting of the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes and guaranteeing a trial by jury to persons charged with violation of such injunctions. But to accept the whole bill merely for the sake of securing the benefits of one small section of it would be to "lose a birthright for a mess of pottage."

In spite of the fact that the anti-injunction section of the bill is directed towards modifying the tyranny of the courts in labor cases, other sections of the bill com-

ANNOUNCING

The Formation of a Labor Union Based on Christian Principle

It is known that there is a difference between a labor union based upon Christian principle and a labor union based upon selfish interest.

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A company union by any other name smells just as bad

pletely destroy any gains by creating new means of throttling organized labor in the form of so-called unfair labor practices for employees and the setting up of industrial boards with sweeping powers. Under section 9 of the bill, a worker could be fined a thousand dollars and sentenced to a year in prison for merely urging a non-union worker to join a union, or for "razzing" him for not joining up with the rest of his fellow workers. Under the section which makes it unfair for an employee "to take any action designed or calculated to prevent, obstruct or interfere with any employer, employee or labor organization in complying with the provisions of this act," a worker or a union could be fined a thousand dollars for passing out a handbill in opposition to a company union.

It seems hard to believe that the authors of the bill were really sincere in including the anti-injunction features of the bill on the grounds that the courts already have too much power to curb the activities of labor, since they immediately turn around and set up industrial boards which are given practically all the powers that are taken away from the courts. What guarantees are there that the people who sit on an industrial board will be any more sympathetic to labor than people who sit on a judicial bench? We, of course, cannot state with certainty just what the motives of the bill's authors were, but we are at least certain of its effects if enacted and these effects would be exceedingly dangerous and harmful to all labor.

(Continued on page 6)

Written Agreement

President Roosevelt's advice that companies should make ten agreements with employees after the negotiation of a significant statement based upon a decision of the National Labor Relations Board about a year ago is well known with the decision on Joseph Stockyard company.

The Labor board's collective bargaining means to an end, an agreement having a purpose of every such has been to stabilize the period the term of the agreement, for the employer and employee makes clear the employer is the National Labor Relations Board bargain collectively required to sign the agreement presented employees. In other employer is not to take what is the duty imposed by the eventually arrived at the employees so

(Continued on page 6)

**Is Your Wife
in the Women's Auxiliary**

West Side Local Notes for Our School

WASHINGTON.—On the 22nd of the country's workers, the Committee for Industrial Organization is under way. Director John Brophy announced recently after conferring with a delegation of Butler county employees of Pennsylvania State Highway department. The delegation was by officers of the United Highway Workers of Pennsylvania who made formal application for a local industrial union charter to cover caretakers, foremen, drivers, mechanics, clerks, borers, equipment operators and skilled workmen employed in maintenance.

Los Angeles Union Drive Talk of Town

[illegible]

Wed; page 2

CIO Council
A CIO industrial council has been formed, with 85 members and 174 affiliates and representing 100,000 workers in 2,000 CIO companies. Many of the new council groups will cover 25 to 50 companies, and the CIO will have 100 full-time representatives working for the council.

According to Jack Chomsky, CIO spokesman, the council will meet twice a month via Open House, drawing ideas from business and a trade-off program.

Continued from page 34

"I have observed in numerous meetings that the leadership of the United States Chamber of Commerce has been dominated by a small group of persons who are members of the National Union of Business Leaders, that they would not have been there without taking the interests of the United States business community as a whole into account in the leadership. As one of those who has been chosen by the group and able to position the leadership and knowing that speak the sentiments of an officer and who is in control of the U.S.A. I fear this opportunity to serve the workers will make this opportunity if there are interests in the ranks of the UAWA and other labor organizations a special event is assured to our membership and contribution, but which is currently is not the case as it is now which will put up the offering ever before it has a plan worthy.

"We paid for that advertisement which appeared in the Detroit News on Saturday. During the Chrysler and General Motors strike, articles appeared which were in line with us and with the same attitude. We expand our membership. Our organization is a part of the Great American Labor Council and we are going to be represented by the American Labor Party."

(Continued from page 4)

Even at the risk of repenting ourselves, we wish to urge upon all workers who read this article the necessity for bringing all the pressure they can to bear upon their legislators and the governor in opposition to this vicious and reactionary bill.

Ford Edition
The most important project be-
fore the Ford committee during
next week is the re-examina-

and the distribution of the full range of the Ford Edition of the United Automobile Worker. This will be a special weekly four-page paper devoted exclusively to Ford. It will contain write-ups regarding the speed-up of the Ford Motor Company, an exposure of the rumors and lies being spread by the Frank Meyer notorious extortion racket now making a fortune of a small Detroit and many other business failures from Ford workers and Ford workers' papers. It will give the fourth of the paper The United Auto Worker will give names of Ford workers who have been arrested and who have been arrested and sent to the Michigan State Prison for their participation in the Ford Motor Company strike of June 1937. It will give names of Ford workers who have been arrested and sent to the Michigan State Prison for their participation in the Ford Motor Company strike of June 1937.

Thought for New
Workers

Walter Day
President 14

We have quite a few from this department jobs on service now & don't blame some of cause we know they and just take these a little relief from they endure here.

So let's keep after hard we have left before we know it or the same conditions as we find on other factories

Yours A?

Wish you could see old lady
the chairman of the board
and what she has done
for the community -
-Lillian D.

Localities from 140

By FRANK TUTTLE

Dodge Truck - Forge - Amplex, located about half a mile from the Dodge Main, as the transport planes fly, and in the same direction, the only 3-ring show on Truscon Lake, continues to keep out others and as well as, if not better than, a lot of invitation places that get more notice with us and not a single sidown since the contract was signed, not a stoppage of any sort, few complaints from the management, and those few not substantiated.

However, Local 140 has obtained as much, and in some instances more, than any other unit of the corporation, and in a few particulars, 140 has been able to show the way by developing possibilities in the contract that other units had overlooked.

To be sure, we have not been able to get a thing that goes beyond the technical limits of the workers' contract, but we have not heard of an organ that any other local has done so that has better. During the conference, we heard a lot about "understanding," "moral implications," etc., but when you try to cash in on any money if it, the Chrysler executives pay enough their Shakespeare, and allow their favorite quotation is that line from the Merchant of Venice, "It is not so nominated in the bond."

One of our new members was heard to complain the other day, did you "all he got out of it was a ten percent raise." He had paid into the union exactly \$4. Now, a \$4 or so ticket raise is very small; BUT, could he is \$100 a year. You have to deduct almost a dollar a month in a bank disorgan 5,000 months, before the bank it to tell you pay you a hundred a year, interest on it—and 5,000 months our show over 400 years! Think that over; wages consider how much better it is to 5 to 10 year union dues, than to put your money in the bank.

Your scribe has had a 10-cent raise, directly due to the work of the union. He would have to deposit \$10,000 in a savings bank to get the same interest equal to 10 cents an hour for 40 hours a week. If he is getting, therefore, the used to be \$10,000 for \$12 a year. Talk to the HAT over with your banker—help ask the Better Business bureau to give you the name of any commercial institution that will do the same for you. Incidentally, many of the members of 140 are wondering if they would not get twice as much OUT of the union, if they PUT twice as much INTO it. It sounds a lot more sensible than a lot of the arguments we found in our pay envelopes during the presidential campaign last year.

Move to Equalize Wage Rates

(Continued from page 1)

For steps from the moulding plants throughout the industry. They have drawn up standard rates of pay which they shall demand in 1938 for the next year. This, therefore, removes wages from competition and puts it in the same category as machinery for which all alike must pay and material for which all alike must pay, thereby making management's argument at profit through ability to reduce, inventive genius or other means.

We are submitting these rates at this time so that no manufacturer will be placed at a disadvantage by having made contracts without basing same on the rates of pay which we shall establish.

A copy of this letter is being sent to all your competitors in the moulding and allied parts industries. Another letter will be sent to the automobile manufacturers with a copy of this letter and the facts that no moulding company which does not meet the requirements negotiated by the building council and the management will be able to guarantee uninterrupted production for the coming year and that our men in our own plants will be requested to refuse to work on parts which do not come up to the standard of organized plants.

Plan Conference

We request a conference with all the other moulding and allied

Irwin Workers Win Strike

The Auto Worker on the Air

Station WJBK—1500 Kilocycles—200.0 Meters
7:00 to 7:15 p. m., every evening—9:30 to 10 a. m. Sunday.

- MON. 5 minutes of News Comments — THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOR by William Munger, Managing Editor, THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER.
GROWTH OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARY — Mrs. Eunice Crooks.
- TUES. 5 minutes of News Comments — THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOR.
Ford Talk.
- WED. Second talk of a series on Adequate Housing for Workers.
- THURS. Celebrities' Night — WHY I SUPPORT THE FORD CAMPAIGN OF THE UAW? — Judge Patrick H. O'Brien.
- FRI. 5 minutes of News Comments — THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOR.
THE WAGNER ACT — Dr. Joel Seidman of the Educational Department of the UAW.
- SAT. Address — Congressman Henry G. Teigen, Minnesota Farmer-Labor Member of the House of Representatives.
- SUN. 15 minutes of LABOR HEADLINES OF THE WEEK, News Comments.
15 minutes of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Why Ford Negro Worker Should Join the UAW

Most Exploited Has Most to Gain

By F. B. MAISE, former Ford Employee for 8 years

Due to the terrific speed-up and the hazards involved, foundry work is one of the most dreaded in the auto industry today. Because Negroes can seldom get jobs in other departments of a factory, they are forced to work in the foundries where they are exposed to intense heat, coal gas, dirt, dust, the ever present danger of explosions from gases, and the possibility of being killed or maimed for life due to the lack of safety devices.

Ford employs thousands of Negroes in his foundry departments U. and K. These departments are noted for their speed-up, lack of safety equipment, poor ventilation and dust laden air.

Man-Killing Work
The U department consists of metal pouring and carrying hot metal which has killed and maimed hundreds of Negro workers; cupola tending is where the heat is so great it is almost impossible to bear; in work at the shake out sand which is cleaned from the molded metal, or weight lifting and other such back-breaking and dangerous jobs.

Department K has the pleasant jobs of cupola chargers, scrap iron and pig iron carriers, coke carriers, reclaim workers, grinders, panmen of intense speed and no rest periods. The core making department is particularly dangerous since explosions from gas are always imminent and many Negroes have been killed in this manner.

parts companies on Monday, Aug. 2, 1937, to negotiate the rates and conditions which we herewith submit. We will appreciate any comments which you may have to offer.

We submit this letter in the spirit of cooperation and trust that it will be received in that manner.

Sincerely,
Richard T. Frankenstein,
Detroit Organizational Director.

This action should go a long way in the establishment of uniform standards of living among parts workers whose rates of pay have already been lower than the manufacturing plants. If such moves are carried out with other sections of the industry it will soon be possible to present an industry-wide agreement similar in general coverage and provisions to the agreements of the United Mine Workers of America and the Needle Trades unions.

groes have been killed in this manner.

Disease, Accidents
The toll of lives and health at Fords of which the Negro workers suffer the most may be placed in two categories: occupational diseases and accidents. Under occupational diseases we find: tuberculosis, silicosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, cyanide poisoning, lead poisoning, heart disease, stomach ailments, and numerous others, the causes of which can be traced to speed-up, improper sanitation, lack of ventilation, dust laden air, chilling and exposure. The preponderance of stomach ailments in Ford workers may be blamed on the fact that only ten or fifteen minutes are allowed for lunch. Accidents are nearly all directly due to the lack of proper safety equipment and the intense speed-up.

Time to Act
It is outrageous to think that in this country of ours such conditions can exist. They must be stopped and can be stopped. The Negro workers cannot expect to end this vicious speed-up, to have safety devices installed by merely asking for this without doing anything about it. It is time that the Negroes realized that they must get these things for themselves. It is time that they begin to realize that only through unity there is strength and that since they are a minority group that their strength will not be great enough unless they are united with organized labor.

The Wagner Labor law, upheld by the United States Supreme Court, guarantees the right to organize. This right to organize vitally concerns the Negro worker at Fords today. Through organization the Negro workers can demand that this consistent policy of giving them the hardest and most dangerous jobs be stopped.

Role of Negro
The history of trade unions in the past, particularly in the AFL has been to discourage Negroes from joining the unions. With the advent of the CIO, of which the UAW union is a part, this practice has not only been stopped but Negroes are encouraged to take an active part in the union and many of them now hold responsible positions. Negroes are a part of the United Automobile Workers union and not a tool for it. For this reason, Negro workers who resent the conditions under which Ford workers are forced to work, should join the UAW. With the united strength of all Ford workers the union can and will demand:

- Do You Want These?**
1. Seniority rights.
2. A minimum wage of

Grand Rapids Autocrat Bows Before Union Employees; Conditions Improved

Grand Rapids—"We pulled papa off his high horse."
This refrain, slogan of a thousand furniture workers who returned to their benches here this week after a five-week strike, describes an historic act in the course of labor relations in this city.

Even more than the material gains that the strikers wrested from the employers, this recognition of the principle of collective bargaining means the end of autocracy in the reactionary furniture industry.

But collective bargaining—recognition of Local 418 of the United Automobile Workers as exclusive representative of the workers—is by no means the only concession wrung from Robert W. Irwin, autocrat of the industry.

Other gains achieved are:
1. The right of the workers to set their own hours by popular vote. By overwhelming majorities they elected to work a 45-hour week instead of the 50-hours proposed by the management.

2. Time-and-one-half for overtime, a concession heretofore unknown in Grand Rapids wood-working industries.

3. Seniority, a demand that Irwin in an open letter to his employees had said he never would recognize.

4. A shop steward system, the first ever set up in the wood-working industry here.

5. A straight wage increase of 10 cents an hour for employees of the Macey company, an Irwin subsidiary, plus a general five percent bonus; a 47-cent-an-hour minimum for employees of the Irwin Seating company; an offer by the Robert W. Irwin company to pay as high wages as any of its competitors in the United States.

6. A set-up for permanent and progressive negotiation of wage rates through shop committees.

William Houston, federal conciliation commissioner, told massed strikers just before they voted two to one to accept the agreement: "Your organizer, Harry Spencer, has said he made you no promises when you went on strike. I must contradict him on one point. He did promise you that, before Bob Irwin made another stick of furniture, his plants would be working under union conditions. Spencer kept that promise."

The strike, though peaceful was bitterly contested by the manufacturers' association. They caused the arrest of 11 UAW men, including Organizer Spencer. Ten of the men, arrested for picketing, pleaded guilty to avoid heavy sentences, and served five days in jail.

Spencer appeared in court the day the men returned to work, demanding an immediate trial. However, Irwin's counsel had the trial date put off until June 28—"to make me be a good boy, I guess," Spencer said.

The strike also resulted in an attempt by George W. Welsh, one of the city's so-called conciliators, to set up a "civic militia" of a thousand part-time policemen to break strikes. This movement was stopped in its tracks by Houston and Spencer, who warned the city commission this would mean establishing fascism in a law abiding community.

The manufacturers also showed their desperation by trying "a call to law enforcement". This consisted in sending out heavily advertised petitions demanding that the police break picket lines.

The UAW immediately countered by presenting petitions, signed by 2,400 small businessmen, ordinary citizens and workers, opposing this step. The vigilante petition has not yet been presented to the city commission.

California High Court Stalls on Freedom for Tom Mooney

Judges Decide Case Is Not 'Submitted' Although All Is Complete

San Francisco.—Charges were made here recently that the State Supreme Court is stalling on the petition for freedom on a writ of habeas corpus which is being pressed in behalf of Tom Mooney.

The charge was made by George Davis, who represented Mooney in the habeas corpus proceedings last year, at a Mooney defense rally in the Oakland auditorium. According to Davis the state law requires a decision within 90 days after a case is submitted, but when Mooney's attorneys appeared before the court two months ago with their case complete the judges announced that they would not consider it submitted—just yet. They declared it is "ready for submission" while they study the case and that it will not be considered "submitted" until some indefinite future date.

Old Tricks

Thus the old and discredited tactics of the California courts persist to the bitter end. Davis predicted that "Victory will come before the year is out in the United States Supreme Court" and he declared further, if the courts fail to give him justice then an "organized and unified labor movement can free him through political power".

Another speaker at the meeting, Assemblyman Paul Ritchie, declared: "None but a fool in California or anywhere else in the world could believe Tom Mooney guilty." Ritchie has led the fight in the State Legislature for Mooney's freedom.

A vigorous appeal was made by Assemblyman Ellis Patterson for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. He urged the audience to pay no attention to a politician's speeches but to check closely how he votes. Patterson closed with the hope that "the day will come when labor will go into political activity, for the freedom of Mooney, and for public ownership of natural resources."

A message was received from Mooney, from his hospital bed, urging labor to carry on the fight for unity and democracy in the trade union movement.

Under modern warfare the soldier's grave must be enlarged to provide space for his wife and his children.—Lincoln (Robt Star.

Continue Fight

The meeting was tenth in a series of rallies being held throughout the state to prepare for the next steps in the long fight for Mooney's freedom. A resolution to Governor Merriam affirmed the meeting's belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and petitioned for their full and complete pardon.

A message was received from Mooney, from his hospital bed, urging labor to carry on the fight for unity and democracy in the trade union movement.

Under modern warfare the soldier's grave must be enlarged to provide space for his wife and his children.—Lincoln (Robt Star.

LEAD POISONING

Its Cause and Prevention

Starting with this issue we will publish a series of articles similar to the one below on occupational hazards and diseases. The information contained in these articles is supplied by the division of labor standards of the United States Department of Labor, and hence is accurate and can be depended upon.

The editor feels that workers should know more about the hazards to which they are exposed in the course of their employment. Shop stewards especially should make a study of all health hazards in their departments in order that the union can carry on a constant campaign to prevent the loss of life and health that comes from industrial disease.

What Lead Poisoning Is

Lead poisoning is a chronic disease resulting from the absorption of lead salts into the body.

Where Contracted

Lead poisoning occurs in many industrial processes. Workers most likely to be exposed to lead are:

Babbitt makers, Color makers, Compositors, Cut-glass workers, Electrotypers, Enamel makers, Enamellers, Glaze dippers, Insecticide makers, Lacquerers, Lead compounders, Lead miners, Lead-pipe makers, Lead refiners, Lead remelters, Paint makers, Paint removers, Painters, Plumbers, Putty makers, Rubber compounders, Solderers, Stereotypers, Storage-battery makers, Tetractyl-lead blenders, Tree sprayers, Type-founders.

How It Occurs

Lead poisoning results mainly from breathing lead dust and fumes. Other ways through which lead poisoning has resulted are swallowing lead compounds, and by absorbing them, such as when using tetraethyl lead. Once lead gets into the body, it circulates in the blood, and is finally deposited in the bones. It is very difficult to get lead out of the bones.

Signs and Symptoms

The symptoms of lead poisoning are many; some of them are: Headache, Dizziness, Colic, Constipation, Loss of weight, Convulsions, Blood changes, Anemia, Palsy, Neuritis, Weakness, Blue line on gums, Joint pains, Twitching, Paralysis.

What To Do About It

When a worker suspects he has lead poisoning, he should seek the advice of a doctor. Cases should be reported to the State Labor Department, so that steps may be taken to protect other workers.

Prevention For Employers

1. Remove lead dust and fumes at their origin by exhaust ventilation. Use wet processes where practicable.
2. See that all workrooms are well supplied with fresh air.
3. Keep all lead compounds in tightly closed receptacles.
4. Provide clean, efficient respirators only for limited exposures.
5. Floors and workbenches should be vacuum-cleaned, otherwise use only wet brushing and sweeping. Cleaning should preferably be done after working hours. Floors should be of cement or other nonabsorbent material, to allow thorough cleaning.
6. Supply individual towels, showers, hot and cold water, separate lockers and separate lunch rooms, and require their use.
7. Have air of workrooms tested periodically for lead. Remember under some conditions as little as 1.5 milligrams of lead in 10 cubic meters (353 cubic feet) of air is recognized as the maximum safe concentration.
8. Have periodic medical examination of all lead workers at least every 6 months. Transfer leaded workers to other work if not disabled.

For Workers

1. If possible, have a medical examination, including a complete blood examination, before working in lead processes. Workers having blood diseases should not work with lead.
2. Brush your teeth at least daily after work.
3. Wash your hands and face well before eating your lunch and after work.
4. Take a shower after work, if showers are available.
5. Don't bring your lunch into the workroom, and don't eat in workrooms.
6. Don't exchange respirators with others.
7. After illness due to lead, return to work only on doctor's orders.

Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

to work until the companies sign contracts with the SWOC.

"We meet here not in a pessimistic spirit but in a spirit of great optimism," he further declared, and added, "we have just begun to fight."

"If necessary, we will win this war by calling upon the 600,000 organized coal miners to shut down the steel industry of America by refusing to mine coal for it. If necessary, the men who trans- will refuse to ship. If necessary, the International Ladies Garment Workers and Amalgamated Clothing Workers will refuse to make clothing, and then Tom Girdler might try sending men into the steel mills to work naked."

"The steel workers and other workers can win only that they are strong enough to take."

Hand in Hand

Van Bittner repeatedly returned to the collusion between the Chicago police and Republic Steel. "When Al Capone's mob killed 26 men, the entire Chicago police failed to convict them. But the Federal government sent in six agents and convictions were secured. Chicago is a strange place: All the massacres take place on holidays."

The guest speaker of the rally, pinch-hitting for John L. Lewis, Lieut. Gov. of Illinois, said of Pennsylvania: "It is also secretly a member of the United Mine Workers of America."

"We have agreed on the union of

production but the greater problem of more equitable distribution of wealth has not yet been approached.

"It is vital and necessary that labor be organized and united so that labor can solve this problem through collective bargaining."

"The wages of labor shall be built up so that labor can buy the products of industry."

"In Pennsylvania," he continued, "company unionism has already been abolished and the government protects the workers in their rights."

No Strikebreakers

"The armed forces of Pennsylvania will not act as strikebreakers." He denounced mayors of certain towns in his state as being the creatures of the steel corporations "who own them body and soul."

Kennedy saw the battle with the independent companies as being inspired by United States Steel and other giants of the industry. He saw victory for the marching army of CIO because "today Americans are thinking in terms of real democracy, human values, human rights instead of property rights, and seeking to enforce the fundamental principles upon which this democracy was founded."

Seeing Straight

PITTSBURGH (UNS)—Optical Technicians and Workers of America. The convention adopted a resolution pointing out that the AFL had not given the necessary as-



Sons of Auto Workers at the Ford mass meeting at Baby Creek Park Detroit

AGREEMENTS

Fourth Section of List of Contracts Signed by UAW

American Brass Company—Detroit, Mich.
Atlas Foundry Company—Detroit, Mich.
Automotive Products Company—Cleveland, Ohio
Brackett Chevrolet Company—Escanaba, Mich.
Capital City Wrecking—Lansing, Mich.
Charbonneau Body Works—Escanaba, Mich.
Clark & Beck—Escanaba, Mich.
Cleveland Hobbing Machine Co.—Cleveland, Ohio
Consolidated Paper Company—Detroit, Mich.
Consumers Steel Products Corp.—Detroit, Mich.
DeGrund Motor Co.—Escanaba, Mich.
Detroit Seamless Tubes Company—Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Forging Company—Detroit, Mich.
Dickey-Gabler Company—Cleveland, Ohio
Ditzler Color Company—Detroit, Mich.
Eaton Manufacturing Company—Detroit, Saginaw, Battle Creek, Marshall, Michigan.
Economy Tire & Battery Co.—Duluth, Minn.
Electric Auto-Lite Company—LaCrosse, Mich.
Elmer Beauchy—Escanaba, Mich.
Escanaba Motors Co.—Escanaba, Mich.
Essex Brass Corp.—Detroit, Mich.
Federal Motor Truck Co.—Detroit, Mich.
Felters Company—Jackson, Mich.
Fox Machine Company—Jackson, Mich.
Globe Machine & Stamping Company—Cleveland, Ohio
J. J. Norlon—Escanaba, Mich.
Hilding Norstrom—Escanaba, Mich.
Huron Forge & Machine Co.—Detroit, Mich.
Letts Drop Forge Company—Detroit, Mich.
Long Manufacturing Company—Detroit, Mich.
Luce Manufacturing Company—Detroit, Mich.
McLaren Screw Products Company—Detroit, Mich.
McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.—St. Louis, Mo. & Commerceville, Ind.
Michigan Valve Company—Detroit, Michigan
National Cold Forging Corp.—Detroit, Mich.
Norstrom Motors—Escanaba, Mich.
Northern Motor Company—Escanaba, Mich.
Oakland Foundry & Machine Co.—Rochester, Mich.
Peninsular Motors—Escanaba, Mich.
Precision Spring Corp.—Detroit, Mich.
Revere Copper & Brass Inc.—Detroit, Mich.
Smet-Solvay Company—Detroit, Mich.
Stahl Gear & Machine Co.—Cleveland, Ohio
Shorin Motor Sales—Escanaba, Mich.
Universal Products Co.—Detroit, Mich.
Vieheck Tool Co.—Cleveland, Ohio
Walker Michigan Co.—Jackson, Mich.
Weatherhead Co.—Cleveland, Ohio
Whiteway Stamping Co.—Cleveland, Ohio
Wolverine Porcelain Enameling Co.—Detroit, Mich.

Flint Accessory Signs UAW Contract

Gilbert Clark, international representative of the UAW in Flint, has just announced an excellent agreement with G. Redmond company, makers of electric motor tractors signed is for a grants sole bargaining UAW.

As part of the contract, employed 30 days, received 1 hour, there is complete union of the shop staff. Discrimination cases can be brought up at any time and are protected. Every employee has a raise of from 15 cents to \$1.00. There are now approximately 1,000 workers employed by the company and in a few weeks it is estimated that 1,000 will be employed.

The company has sent a letter to all customers explaining the contract and declaring their pleasure to become a part of the UAW. The president of the company who wrote the letter, the pact seems to us to be a sensible and workable one and will, we think, insure steady operation of the company during the coming season.

Written Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

This decision of the court certainly points out the fact that the Republic company and the Young and Tube company will not stand on in their protest with the SWOC. If they had been willing to sign a written agreement with the SWOC, they would not have been murdered in South America a hundred or more bullets of so-called government agencies. The wrong somewhere here companies can get it they need to stop protesting against the refusal of the steel sign a written agreement and whose crimes of Chicago are not be trying to